Only Weman's Page





MISS AGNES G. COOPER. LECTURERS ON EDUCATION AND THE TRAINING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS. CATHOLICWOMEN ELECTOFFICERS

VIEWS OF NOTED EDUCATORS ON THE SUBJECT.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS TOO INDIFFERENT, SAYS MISS ANNIE E. CAMPBELL, FOR-

MERLY OF WELLESLEY

While the controversy between State Superintendent Skinner and the New-York City Board of Education on the licensing of teachers is occasion-ing much comment among the teachers of the country, and calling out divers epresssions of opinion, attention has been called to the subject as treated by various educators at the International Congress. At a large meeting held in Westthe Maria Grey Training College, occupied the chair, and by her presence gave caste to the meet-Miss Woods's career as assistant mistress at Chelses High School for two years, as recipient of the Natural Science Tripos at Girton, and as an eminently successful educator, has made her on acknowledged authority on the subject of the train-

ing of teachers. The first speaker was Miss E. P. Hughes, who is member of the University Court of the University Wales and of its Executive Committee, a governor and member of the Council of University College, Aberystwith, and of numerous other educational institutions of high standing. Miss Hughes was educated at Newnham, was principal of the Cambridge Training College from 1886 to 1889, and attended the Chicago Exhibition as representative for higher education of women of Great Britain. She is especially interested in Welsh education and in the training of teachers, and laid down certain definite propositions.

She said that she considered it wrong to train children for teaching, since she thought that eachers should first be educated and then trained for that vocation. She believed that the training college should be a centre for experiment; further, that the training college should not be separated from the world, and, finally, that there should ducation therein

Miss A. J. Cooper, who is assistant lecturer in education at Oxford, after sketching the history of this branch of educational science through the centuries until the present day, contended that the idea that teachers required special training for their work had been slow in gaining recognition. A body of educational doctrine had been gradually growing up for many centuries before any serious attempt was made to provide such definite means of prep-aration, and it had not been until the sixteenth century that any serious proposals had been made with this definite object.

Mrs. Bridges Adams, secretary of the Greenwich lementary teachers as being at present as bad as possible, and advised those of the well to do classes the did not desire to beheld an immediate democracy to see to the improvement in the education of those instructors of the working orders.

In this same session the following paper on the methods of training teachers in the United States was given by Miss Annie E. Campbell, a former teacher at Wellesley:

MISS A. E. CAMPEELL'S VIEWS. The public to-day in the United States are de-

manding a more practical education for the children tto the courses of study are being revised, the methods of training teachers are also revised, the methods of training teachers are also being changed to satisfy the requirements of the public and school boards.

The training of teachers in the East is quite different from that of the West, and yet the requirements of both are exacting, the length of preparation very much longer than a few years ago, and the methods, in the East particularly, exceedingly prescribed.

the methods, in the East particularly, exceedingly practical.

With the general public rather indifferent, the school boards demand a college education from the applicants for positions in the higher grade. Providing they are practical, use common sense in their methods, and are sufficiently educated to teach thoroughly in the common branches, the public cares not where or how the teacher's education has been obtained.

In many States a college graduate without any practical knowledge of teaching, and above all of methods of instruction and discipline, has been transferred from a pupil in a class room to an instructor. This to-day is not generally true.

Is a college education sufficient to render one a competent instructor? As a journalist and a teacher I think not.

think not.

The most successful teachers in America to-day are not all college graduates. Some of them have never entered a college. It is a liberal, broad education that satisfies the demand and has just been made prominent by the appointment of Miss Hazard, a woman of culture and literary talent, but not a college graduate, as the new president of Wellestey College.

Not a college graduate, as the new president of Wellesley College.

Something more than an education in college or ecademy is required to make the teacher a success. All such training that a man or woman may receive will not make him or her a teacher unless especially trained for the profession and by nature adapted to receive this training.

The American teacher has some very difficult problems to try him in controlling and educating the children of so many different nationalities, with often children of the colored as well as white race in the same class. College alone will not train him to be successful with so many different temperaments. Something more is required, and that is the training that should follow education.

CONNECTICUT D. A. R. WORK.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, regent of Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Norwalk, Conn., the site of the old Middlesex Church, in Darien, which figured in a Tory raid during the Revolution, is to be marked to-day with cornerstones, in order to preserve it from oblivion.

It is planned to have special exercises under the auspices of the chapter.

Sunday afternoon, July 22, 1781, while services were being held in the old church, the building was surrounded by a band of Tories and British soldiers, the leaders of whom were former residents of the town. As the venerable pastor was marched off at the head of the cavalcade of fifty comprising the male portion of his congregation to the boats on the shore, the air rang with the revengeful jeers of the Tories lately driven from their homes by these

their captives.

All were transported to the Long Island shore, where twenty-four were released, the remainder being taken to New-York and placed in the provost prison for safekeeping. Nineteen survived the horrors of life in this prison and were exchanged the following becomes

USE FOR OLD LACES.

Now is a good time to hunt up all the bits of old lace and utilize them in the little points that turn down over the collars of folded chiffon or silk mus lin now in fashion.

Larger pieces can be worn as collars and if lined with folds of white chiffon the lace will not only be better preserved, but its creamy tint will be thrown into relief.

Lace sleeves can be fashioned out of odds and ends without detracting from their smartness and can be worn over chiffon or colored silks to correspond with the color of the dress.

A LIVELY CONTEST FOR THE PRESI-DENCY-SALARIES INCREASED.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 21 (Special).-The ses tion were continued to-day in Educational Hall The devotions at the morning session were con ducted by Bishop B. J. McQuaid, of Buffalo. An amendment to the constitution was submitted in creasing the death benefit to \$2,000, but was voted down. The convention next took up the question supreme president is \$1,000, but it was raised to \$2,000. The supreme recorder will get \$2,500 a year, and the supreme treasurer \$1,000. Mrs. Elizabeth B. McGowan, of Buffalo, the present supreme president, was re-elected, her opponent for the place being Mrs. Terese M. Popp, of Pittsburg. Mrs. McGowan received 273 votes and Mrs. Popp 163.

The contest for the presidency was spirited, but come from New-York State, and Mrs. McGowan's re-election was conceded before the balloting began Other officers chosen were: Supreme first vicesupreme second vice-president, Mrs. Warie Quinn, of Newark; supreme recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, of Erie; supreme treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Costello, of Brooklyn, and supreme marshal, Mrs. Teresa Hutz, of Chicago.

The supreme trustees will be elected to-morrow morning, when the convention will adjourn sine die. Cieveland and Buffalo both want the conven-tion for next year, with chances favoring the selec-tion of the former city. The supreme medical ex-aminer will be appointed by the supreme grand trustees. There are a dozen candidates for the place, held by Dr. Frank Connelly, of Newark, three of the candidates being women.

SURE DEATH TO FRECKLES.

English women with their fair complexions are more liable to have freckles, or "summer spots," as the Germans call them, than the women of other

A charming young girl, the daughter of a famous beauty in London, has recently written to a woman manufacturer of New-York, who is noted for the superiority of her cosmetics, saying:

Dear Madame: Please send me at once some lo-tion to cure my horrid freckles. You don't know how unhappy they make me.

What is claimed to be a good remedy for remov ing these unsightly spots is a mixture made as

Get one ounce of simple tincture of benzoin and add to it drop by drop a quart of eiderflower or rosewater, stirring all the time. The addition of fifteen drops of tincture of myrrh and a few drops of glycerine is an improvement. A little of this should be applied to the face two or three times a day on a soft towel, instead of washing with plain water.

water. Another good wash to be used in the same man-ner is made of equal parts of fresh lemon juice, rosewater and rectified spirit. Mix thoroughly and leave till the next day then strain through mus-lin, when it will be ready for use.



AN ANCIENT AND HONORABLE DISH.

A salad well prepared is to many the best part of the dinner, especially in the summer. The making of a salad is an art, requiring judgment, experi ence, a knowledge of the ingredients, their condi-tions and seasonableness, and, above all, daintiness in dressing and mixing.

As "in the making of many books there is no end," so also of sainds. Chapters might be written about the making of salads and their infinite pos-sibilities in combination, and even then the subject would not be exhausted. The taste for salads is not a new one. It is as old as the creation. Egyptians were specially fond of the healthful greens. A plaintive wall went up from the Israelites when they remembered "the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the

garlic, which we did eat in Egypt freely. On the bill of fare of the Romans also the salad played an important part. "Eat cress and have wit," said Pliny. All Orientals, as well as the nations of Southern Europe, are expert salad makers. This may be largely attributed to the fact that they are never too hurried to do their work properly. The salads are always carefully looked over and cleansed, while in dressing them they never omit the smallest detail.

It is a Spanish proverb that "four persons are necessary for the proper preparation of salad-a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a counsellor for salt and a madman to stir it."

The Turks are connoisseurs in salads. If they use onion, it is cut first, then pressed with the hands in clear water, in order to extract the strong flavor, leaving but a delicate aroma to 'animate the whole." There is no sulphuric acid in their vinegar to rend the stomach of the consumer, but the pure juice of the white grape or lemon is used to give just the right amount of All over France one finds salads in perfection, and

All over France one finds sained in perfection, and in Paris they are simply unapproachable. The dressing is never poured over a green sained there, but put in the bottom of a bowl. Then the leaves are laid lightly on top just before serving, then gently mixed with a boxwood fork or spoon.

Lettuce is never cut, but simply torn apart, when the size of the leaf renders it necessary. In all light dinner sainds the French dressing should be used, the mayonnaise being reserved for the heavier meat or fish sainds served at suppers or funcheons.

used, the mayonnaise being reserved at suppers or inneheons.

The same rule cannot always be observed in making a dressing for different salads, as, for example, tomatoes, cucumbers and cresses require more salt than lettuce, romaine, chicory or escarole. A tomato salad is improved by the addition of just a dash of dry mustard.

In making a French dressing a little Taragon vinegar should be used, if possible, in combination with the white wine or cider vinegar. A good proportion to observe in making French dressing is three tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil to one tablespoonful of vinegar, a saltspoon of salt and one of pepper.

The best mayonnaise dressing is made by mixing together in a shallow bowl one tablespoonful of mustard, a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, a dash of cayenne pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Add the volks of two eggs, and beat with a fork until thick. Measure out a pint of oil, and begin adding a few drops at a time to the egg until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add a few drops of vinegar from the quarter cup which has been previously measured. This will thin the mixture. Then begin again with the oil, and so on, alternating and beating until the oil and vinegar are all used. Add at the last the julce of a half temon.

If it is desired to have the dressing especially nice, a half cupful of whipped cream may be added just before serving.

A RECIPE FOR A SALAD.

IN HOT WEATHER

use a few drops of

COLGATE & CO.'S

Violet Water

In the basin and bath, and you will be surprised at the refreshing effect.

A RECIPE FOR A SALAD.

To make this condiment, your pogt begs
The pounded yellow of two hard-folled eggs;
The pounded yellow of two hard-follow of two hard-follow of two hard-follow of two hard-follom eggs.
The pounded yellow of tw



Have you had a kindness shown

THE THINGS WE HAVE TRIED TO DO. There has many a fragment dropped apart From our hurrying years as time went on; There are strange and misshapen works of art, There are plans of the battles never won.

There are castles unfinished, songs unknown. There are ships with no captain, mate nor crew, and we're left by a careless world alone With the things we have tried to do.

Or some generous brain, some kindly hand,
Little matters it how, or when, or who,
May yet fit a mosaic rich and grand
Of the things we have tried to do.
—(Isabel Darling, in Woman's Tribune.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED. Letters came yesterday from Miss K. E. Collier Mrs. T. A. Morris, Mary T. Pitman, J. M. W. and Mrs. Maggie L. Cook, of New-York; from J. Markham and H. W. L., of New-Jersey; Mary E. Barnard, of Massachusetts; Eleanor Brodie Chester, of Washington, D. C., Miss Rozilla Lee, of Nebraska; Nelson McCartney, of Pennsylvania; Martha E. Randall of Vermont, and Mrs. H. H. Seagle, of North Carolina.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A package was received yesterday from the Dover, N. H., T. S. S. branch, containing two samples of fret saw work from Oliver Shattuck, two packages of mounted pictures of flags of all nations and early American flags from L. A. Hayes, and two unworked dollies and a notebook with pencil from Mrs. Charles Prindall. Other contributions were: A bundle of papers and magazines from Mrs. G. S. Pratt, a crocheted doily from Miss Rozilla Lee, and a booklet from Mrs. Maggie L. Cook.

DEATH OF MRS. TURNER.

Eleanor Brodie Chester, president of the Washington (D. C.) Sunshine branch, has informed the office of the death of Mrs. W. F. Turner, one of her most devoted and lovable members, "whose life has her as a contract of the second contract of the washington the second contract of t has been an example to all who came within her charming influence." Another friend of hers in Washington writes:

Another friend of hers in Washington writes:

I was intimately associated with Mrs. W. F.

Turner for many years, and during my acquaintance I never was with her ten minutes without
feeling that she was nester to Christ than any
one I ever knew. When I read Mr. Sheldon's book
'In His Steps," I asked myself the question if it
were possible to literally walk "In His Steps," and
the answer came to me at once. "Yes, Mrs. Turner
can and does walk in His steps day by day."
In speaking of the book to a friend I put the same
question to her, and without a moment's hesitation she replied. "Yes, Mrs. Turner lives up to just
such a high standard of Christianity." When she
joined our Sunshine Society I felt how appropriate
the name was for her, who carried sunshine wherever she went, and many a lonely heart will pine
for the gladness she brought into their lives.
So sure do we feel of her welcome into her
Father's home that it seemed we could hear the
glad welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

"The Washington Star" in speaking of her said:

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Mrs. Turner was one of the most carnest and active of the big hearted charity workers in this city. She was constant in her effort to seek out the deserving poor and relieve their distress, and in her death many a poor family will lose a benefactor and a friend. Besides the large amount of independent charity work that she cheerfully took on her shoulders, Mrs. Turner was an active and useful worker in many organizations. She was a director of the Home for incurables, had an active part in the Homeopathic Hospital, and was an earnest member of the auxiliary to the Salvation Army. For many years she was a teacher in the Hethany Mission, a branch of the New-York Avenue Church, and her class has been for ten years the banner class of that institution. Mrs. Turner leaves a husband W. F. Turner, of the Lincoln. Tenth and H sts., N. W., and two sons, H. D. Turner, of St. Louis, and F. E. Turner, now travelling in Europe.

One less on earth!

Its pain, its sorrow and its loss to share;
One less the pligrim's daily cross to bear;
One less the pligrim's daily cross to bear;
One less the pligrim's daily cross to bear; "The Washington Star" in speaking of her said

Fearing some misapprehension may arise from the notice of the Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Hamp-ton, Va., as given in the column July 12, the following statement from Mr. Wood will explain his ments, and was deeply interested in the education

grown beyond her doll playing age can respond to this call, will she please communicate with the of-fice for address?

F. L. G.: Mrs. Lucy Norton is in a Home in Providence, R. I., and is well cared for by a Woman's Aid Society. Any Sunshine member wishing to assist her should first consult the gen-office, for Mrs. Norton is a great sufferer,

DANGER IN THE HOUSE BROOM.

While so many scientists have devoted their lives to the study of bacteria and the most effectual method of exterminating them, it is considered surprising that so little has been written upon the dangers that lurk in everyday household articles.

"The Scientific American" of June 24 has an article entitled "The Broom Ordinarily Is a Fertile not generally known that the ordinary house broom is the habitation or breeding place for great colonies of bacteria and unsanitary germs. The grip, as well 1s smallpox and scarlet fever, has been directly traced to the everyday broom. That 'home bacteriology' may become a study with the ladies is a hope expressed by 'The British Medical Journal,' in commenting upon a course of bacteriology siven by a physician of Königsberg, in which is recommended the maintenance of the strictest sanitary and hygienic conditions. Bacteria, according to 'The Microscope,' may thrive even in melting ice, and puirefactive bacteria, once gaining access to the household refrigerator, breed and contaminate butter, milk, meat and other foods kept therein." is the habitation or breeding place for great colo-

COLORADO WOMEN OPPOSE THE LAW. "Much comment has been made by antagonists of political equality," said a Western woman yesterday, "over the fact that Colorado, under a "The truth is, every woman's organization of im-

portance in the State has protested against the bill. The State Union denounces the legislators who voted for it and the Executive who falled to

who voted for it and the Executive was failed to veto it.

"In case of an extra session of the Legislature, which is contemplated for other reasons, Governor Thomas, owing to the pressure of public opinion which the women have created, has promised to effect the repeal of the law.

"It does seem as though the anti-suffragists ask a little too much," she added, "when they insist that the three women members of Colorade's General Assembly shall outvote the one hundred and more male members."

SHE DRESSED AS A MAN. Mrs. Mary East is said to have been the pioneer

woman in England to hold some of the offices as to which women's eligibility is now in dispute, but she was elected because she disguised herself as a For thirty-six years this remarkable woman. man. For thirty-six years this remarkable woman, while masquerading as a man and acting as landlord of the White Horse Inn at Poplar, served assiduously on juries and in parish offices. In 1744 she was "head borough," and in 1752 Overseer of the Poor. When her sex was finally discovered she retired to private life with the competence she had acquired as an innkeeper.

HOW TO BATHE BABIES.

Domestic science as it is generally considered will not include all the practical things that will be taught in the vacation schools. At Public School No. 1, at Henry and Oliver sts., all the little mothers who attend will be scientifically instructed how to bathe, handle and dress bables.

Dr. Grace M. Ives will demonstrate the right method with a real, live baby brought by one of the pupils. It is thought that the new doctrine of cleanliness, as illustrated, will be far reaching in its influence on the East Side.

MRS. HENRY IS THANKFUL.

THE GENERAL'S WIFE VOICES THE GRATITUDE OF THE PORTO RICANS.

MANY MERCHANTS HAVE GIVEN TO THE RE-LIEF FUND-A WORD AS TO THE PERSONAL

EFFORTS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

ON THE ISLAND.

At the meeting held in the rooms of the Mer chants' Association on Tuesday, July 18, at which Mrs. Henry, president of the Colonial Aid Society of the United States of America, made an appea in behalf of the poor women and children of Porto Rico, a special committee of five was appointed to take charge of collecting funds and materials for clothing and to attend to the shipping of the goods.

That committee consists of Duncan D. Chaplin. John C. Eames, S. C. Mead, H. D. Lockwood and R. Corwine. The committee met this afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, and organized by electing Mr. Chaplin chairman, Mr.

Mead treasurer and Mr. Corwine secretary.
Mr. Chaplin reported a subscription of \$100 from E. H. Van Ingen & Co. This is in addition to the subscriptions already announced. The New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has agreed to carry goods from the society here to its branches San Juan free of freight charge, and G. D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, has or-dered the collector at San Juan to admit such goods free of duty. Details concerning sailing dates, methods of packing, shipping, etc., may be obtained from William R. Corwine at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, to which place all donations, whether of money or materials, may be

Mrs. Guy V. Henry gave a drawing room talk at the home of Mrs. Duncan D. Chapman, Ridgewood on Thursday evening on Porto Rico and its relief

She had an enthusiastic audience, and after the meeting an auxiliary to the Colonial Aid Society was formed. Mrs. Henry said vesterday to a Tribune reporter

I am glad over the results of these meetings, and delighted that the Merchants' Association took up

delighted that the Merchants' Association took up the work and contributed so largely toward carrying it on.

But too much cannot be said in praise of the brave American women who worked so nobly while in San Juan. Most of them are members of The Tribune Sunshine Society. These members gave liberally of their time and strength and money, and were the founders of the aid society.

"We owe much to the work of Mrs. Jesste Holland, who, when in Porto Rico, labored faithfully under most trying conditions. Few Americans can form an idea what work of this kind means down there. The women would walk from their homes to the society's rooms (there are no cars and few carriages), and then sew on garments for the little naked children, and talk to and comfort the poor mothers, the sight of whom, in their starving and despondent condition, told dreadfully on one's nerves. It was hard, earnest work, with little to do with."

ELIZABETH THOMPSON DEAD.

THE PASSING AWAY OF A NOTABLE PHI LANTHROPIST AND REFORMER.

Stamford, Conn., July 21.-News was received here -day of the death last night at Littleton, N. H. of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who had a National prominence as a philanthropist.

Many New-York women who remember with grat tude the liberal gifts of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowell Thompson to the Women's Free Medical College in his city will read the above notice with sinceres regret, while all temperance workers will feel that another mighty prop has fallen.

The story of Mrs. Thompson's life is one of rar-

endeavor and still rarer achievement. She was born in Lyndon, Vt., in 1821, being the daughter of a poor farmer. Her childhood was full of the hardships of pioneer life. She began to be a wage earner at the age of nine years, serving as maid all work in a neighboring family, receiving as a salary 25 cents a week.

Lacking all opportunities for early education, she was forced to make up in later years for the want of training that marked her childhood. She was a remarkably beautiful woman, and on a visit to Boston in 1843 attracted the attention of Thomas Thompson, a Boston millionaire, a man of ment and culture. The attraction was mutual, and they were married the following year.

With great wealth at her command, and receiving the full sympathy of her husband, she at once engaged in charitable work on a large scale, bending her energies toward the removal of the causes of misery quite as much as the relief of misery She spent large sums in the cause of temperance aiding actively in all temperance reform movlowing statement from Mr. Wood will explain his real meaning concerning his contribution:

The Editor of "Christian Ethics" regrets that he is not so situated as to be able to give free subscriptions to his paper to all members of T.S. S. asking for the paper. In April last the offer was made to supply the paper to one hundred "shuthins" unable to pay for it. This offer still holds, but the names must be sent through the International T. S. S. office.

Largely through the efforts of Brooklyn Branch No. 5, of which Mrs. Nellie E. C. Furman is president, Miss M. Jennie Cole, of Compton, Ill. has been admitted to the National Woman's Relief Corps Home at Madison, Onto. The accomplishment of this good deed is worthy sunshine work, for Miss Cole is a great invalid, and without means with which to take care of herself.

A doll's bedstead, with furnishings, has been asked for, to be used in the kindergarten work of St. John's Guild. If any sunshine girl who has grown beyond her doil playing age can respond to

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF BOY'S DRESS, NO. 7,782, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

Very simple and serviceable is this stylish one dece dress of blue denim. The collar, yoke and

cuffs are of white linen duck, trimmed on the edges with bands of embroidered inserwhite duck with nickel buckle and stitched white linen complete the cos



seams. Three box pleats are formed the closing being under the centre front pleat. The pleats are stitched on their under folds to waist depth, below which they fiare prettily to lower edge of skirt. The yoke is fin-ished separately, joined to the left front under box

The dress is

front under better the pleat, and close over on the right.

NO. 7.732-BOY'S BOX PLEATED with a band of insertion.

The broad sailor collar that ends in fancy pointed lapels is a most becoming feature of the dress. The sleeves are shaped with inside seams, gathered at the top and at the wrists, which are completed with rolling cuffs.

Pique, singham, galate. rith rolling cuffs.

Pique, gingham, galatea, chambray or linen may
e trimmed with wash braids, embroidery or bias
titched bands of contrasting color. Serge, flanel, cashmere or cloth may be combined with a
ontrasting shade of material or velvet.

The collar cuffs, and voke may

contrasting shade of material or velvet.

The collar cuffs and yoke may be covered or edged with lace if a dressy effect is desired. The yoke may be omitted, as the front box pleat extends to the neck.

To make this dress for a boy four years of age will require two and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 7.732, is cut in sizes for boys two and four years of age.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE. OF NO. 7,732. Cut this out, fill in with name and address, and

mail it to THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.



A child fresh from its bath in clean dainty clothes is a suggestion of Ivory Soap. All dainty washable things may be restored to their original freshness without injury, by use of Ivory Soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.-There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

COPPRIGHT IREE BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. ORNORMATI

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Minthorne T. Brundage, of the Hotel Majes-tic, is spending the month of July at Shelter Isl-

A social happening in Newport to-day wil be the wedding of Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant to Fran-cis Wheelwright Belknap, which will be celebrated

Miss Elsie Jackson, daughter of Mrs. John F

Jackson, of Washington, D. C., who has been visit-ing Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, at her villa, Snug Harbor, in Bellevue-ave., Newport, has gone to Bar Harbor for a brief visit. The Misses Clark, of this city, who have one of the most attractive lodges at Schroon Lake, in the

Adirondacks, are entertaining Miss Grace Atkins Dobson, of Ipswich, Mass. The engagement is announced of Miss Quinn, of Springfield, Ohio, to Lloyd Lowndes, jr., son of Governor Lowndes, of Maryland.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne, who went abroad on his decided to make a Northern cruise in his new craft. He will visit Bergen, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm and St. Petersburg. Colonel Payne will have as his guests on the cruise Dr. Stimson, of this city: Dean Sage, of Albany; Colonel Stackpole, of Boston, and H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Henry Y. Satteriee, wife of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C., is at Newport, the guest of Mrs. Edwin Parsons, of this city, who recently returned from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Winton Lonsdals, of this city, have arranged to sail for Europe next week. They will

pass the month of August at their place near Loch Lomond, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, who have been spending some time at Richfield Springs, will sail for Europe on August 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany are at Newport, the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, at her villa, Friedheim, in Bellevue-Among the latest arrivals at Newport are Mr. Monument Place. Probably two thousand delejr., who is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. John Auchincloss, at her villa on Washington street;

Edith Fotter, Mrs. L. Townsend, Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, who are staying at By-the-Sea; Frank Russak, C. E. Fenniman, Philip Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Waiters, who recently re-turned from a protracted stay in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Walters intend to spend part of the month of August at Bar Harbor. Mrs John S. Gittings and family, of this city, are occupying a cottage at Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, where they intend to remain un-til some time in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abergrombie and the

latter's sister. Miss Osgood, of Madison Square North, are at the Malvern Hotel, Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who went abroad a few weeks ago, are expected to return and occupy their country home at Lenox known as Wynd-hurst, about the first week in September.

Hermann Oelrichs, who left New-York some weeks ago for San Francisco, is spending the summer at Del Monte, Cal.

Oakley, of West Seventy-third-st., are at their summer home at Norwood-on-the-Hudson. They will not return to town until November 1. Mrs. Henry J. Miller and her daughter, Miss

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Oakley and Miss Grace

Lorena Putnam Miller, who left town about a fortnight ago to spend the summer in Canada, are at present at Coburg, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. King have leased the

villa Thomlech, at Homburg, for the entire season. Mrs. J. R. Townsend, of this city, who has a cottage at West Manchester, Mass., has as her guest Mrs. Gerard Bement, of Boston.

Miss Mabel Johnson, of this city, is visiting Mrs. J. Hurd Hutchins, who has a cottage at Beverly Farms, Mass. The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Elizabeth Smith, a sister of Mrs. N. W. Emerson, of Boston, to George Beale, of the same city.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trever, of this city, are occupying Mrs. Burton Harrison's summer home, Sea Urchins, at Bar Harbor. Colonel Richard Lathers and family, of No. 245

Central Park West, have left town for their country home at Twilight Park, in the Catskills Mrs. Elizabeth Grubb, of Upland, Penn., an-

nounces the marriage of her daughter, Sara Crozer, to Thomas P. Howard, on Tuesday, July 18. MISSING CREW HEARD FROM. Gloucester, Mass., July 21.-William H. Jordan,

wner of the schooner Hattie E. Worcester, which was wrecked on the Northeast Bar of Sable Island last Monday, to-day received a dispatch from Capain Crowell, master of the Worcester, dated Jeddore. N. S., saying that Captain Crowell and the ten missing members of the crew of the schooner had put in at that port. The men were all well, only much exhausted from hard rowing, loss of sieep and lack of food.

TO FORTIFY BAILEY'S HILL. Lynn, Mass., July 21.-The United States Gov

ernment has begun preliminary surveys at Nahant, with a view to the erection of permanent fortifications on Bailey's Hill, the highest land on the peninsula. Negotiations also are pending for the peninsula. Negotiations also are pending for the hill land now occupied by the Tri-Mountain House and a number of summer cottages, part of which, during the Spanish War, was occupied for temporary coast defence works.

MORMON ELDER FINED FOR POLYGAMY. | HEADQUARTERS Salt Lake, Utah, July 21.-Judge Morrill has imposed a fine of \$100 upon Angus M. Cannon, the defendant having by his attorney pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Mr. Cannon was not present in court, but was represented by his attorney.

THE MEETINGS AT EAST NORTHFIELD.

ADDRESSES BY D. L. MOODY AND MRS. MAD GARET E. SANGSTER-RAIN FELL IN THE EVENING.

East Northfield, Mass., July 21 (Special) .- The city, college and church conferences for methods and means of work were the first meetings held this morning The Bible classes, conducted by Professor Edward H. Knight, of Springfield, and Miss Mary C. Babcock, met at 9:30. The morning platform meeting was addressed by Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Misons. The usual meeting which is held on Round Top at twilight was held in the auditorium on acount of rain. D. L. Moody spoke at the evening Auditorium meeting on "The Holy Spirit" and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster spoke on "Life as a Way." Among other things, she said:

Among other things, she said:

The early Christians thus designated the new dectrine and the new life on which they entered when they called Jesus their master and friend, and, testifying, it need be, to the death, served and acknowledged their risen Lord in the face of the heathen world. When Sud, not yet Paul, went on his errand to Damascus to persecute the saints, he meant to crush those who had begun to follow in the way he hated, but the Lord intercepted him in one blazing instant from the sky, and thenceforth he, too, became a disciple, and marched in the train of the Saviour whom he had despised. What are the characteristics of the way? The first is that it leads somewhere. It has a definite objective point. A man may wander ever so almiestly, but, step by step, the path takes from the place of starting to the place of stopping. There is no surer indication of the stuff of which men and women are composed than is found in their manner of taking the road. Some go struggling and weighed with all sorts of impediments; character ener camp followers, struggling in the rear of the energetic. Still others throw aside every needless hindering burden and press onward to the goal. Some are bearers of burdens to the very end, and yet nevertheless march on, sure of the way, because their eye is ever on the Great Leader and they hear Him calling in darkness. A second characteristic of the way is that it breaks down obstaclos. The third is, that we seldom take it alone, and the fourth characteristic of the way is that it involves some effort and sacrifice.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROCEEDINGS. !

TO MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1901-ADDRESSES

BY MANY SPEAKERS. Indianapolis, July 21.-This afternoon the Epworth League convention selected San Francisco as the place for holding the 1901 convention. A sunrise prayer meeting was held this morning in behind him rose the tall shaft of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. The scene was inspiring, and, with the singing, served to attract bundreds of

Edith Potter, Mrs. L. Townsend, Stanford White, people going to work. The regular programme of the morning was voted to department conferences, which were held in Tomlinson Hall, Epworth tent, an opera house and four of the churches. The number of delegates present was estimated this morning at eigh

sand.

In Tomlinson Hall the first meeting was devoted to the discussion of spiritual work. The Rev. W. A. Frye, of Kalamazoo, Mich., presided. The speakers were the Rev. J. H. Reed, Galveston; the Rev. J. H. Hazelwood, Dundas, Ont., and the Rev. Gustave Hiller, Louisville, Ky. In the opera house the department of charity, mercy and help was conducted by W. F. Goreth, New-York. The Rev. R. W. Crews, St. Thomas, Ont., delivered an address. The Rev. Walter Merritt. of Boston, taked on Epworth homes and city work.

At the Second Presbyterian Church the Rev. W. H. Jordan, Sloux Falls, S. D., conducted the department of literary work. At the Roberts Park Church the Rev. Horace G. Ogden, Indiana, presided over the society of social work, and the department of correspondence was held in the Plymouth Congregational Church, conducted by Colonel W. P. Willis, Americus, Ga. The department of finance, presided over by B. L. Paine, Lincoln, Neb. was held in the Meridian Street Methodist Church. Evangelistic services were conducted in the tent by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, Germantown, Penn.

At 10:39 o'clock new departmental subjects were taken up at the different meeting places. New leaders presided, and the programme of speakers was changed. The entire morning session was in this way devoted to addresses.

There was no afternoon session. The time was occupied by a band concert at the State Fair Grounds.

GUATEMALA'S TROUBLE PINANCIAL

LITTLE DANGER OF A REVOLUTION, AND RE-PORTS EXAGGERATED.

San Francisco, July 21.—W. P. Tisdale, who manages the Pacific Mail interests in Central America, and also C. P. Huntington's Guatemalan railroad interests, was a passenger on the Colon, which has just reached port. Colonel Tisdale declared that reports of political troubles in Guatemals recently published in the newspapers of San Francisco and New-York were greatly exaggerated, and that there is at the present time small chance of a financial nature. It is a rich country, but in desperate financial straits. The low price of coffee has impoverished everybody. The reports that Americans are being mistreated and forced to leave the country are absolutely without foundation."

HOW TO TREAT LOCKJAW. Since the development of a number of cases of

ockjaw in this city and its vicinity in consequence of injuries wrought by toy pistols on the Fourth, many remedies have been recommended by corre-spondents of The Tribune. One says that pickles are a sure cure. Another remembers that an old physician, now dead, once administered lobella with good results. Still another advises giving the patient a prolonged hot bath of intense temperature with mustard and red pepper in the water ture with mustard and red pepper in the water.
Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or
demerits of these suggestions, it may be said that
locklaw should have the promptest possible attention of an able physician. Many trifling maladies,
like headache, summer compiaint or a cold, may
properly be treated with simple domestic remedies.
But a case of locklaw is most perilous. A doctor
should be summoned without the delay of a mo-

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